## VHIG ADVOCATE. DANTEDH MISS

DEMERATION AND ASSESSED.

Property Consensions

nameter Street.

The Verginia Senator has at length facely is administration. His resolutions in impaire Whig Condidate. ate the fixed relations, between the United offed tenancy scheme.

The chase that heretofore separated Mr. it to ite original state. The Sub-Treasaust be abundaned, or Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Rives are forever asperated. The stand hick the Virginian took was a proud and nowhen he replied to the intimution of Mr. Wright, who insinucted he would by such a rourse displease the President,-that, he was there not as the "friend of the President, nt as a Senator from the sovereign state of

augh to se the threats of the displeasure of one man, and who was alone ambitious of his countrys good. 'The heart thrills with different emotions, at hearing such language as this, than when we hear some of the court sycophants saying "we heave seen him." The soul turns with disgust from deavor to give it a place in our next paper. the base servility of the latter and looks for the safety of our country in the feelings that The following is a list of the most important ompted the former.

We insert in our paper of to-day the last of passed. series of letters of Nicholas Biddle, Esq., to the Hon. John Quincy Adams. The tone and troduced by Mr. Forrer. temper of this letter seems to have excited considerable speculation, as to the position which Mr. Biddle and his Bank will hereafter occupy towards the General Government. It is asserted in some of the public journals that a correspondence has been going on for months past ed by Gen. Foot. between the President and this great Financier of the North, and that a league has been formed, a bargain signed, scaled and delivered, or their mutual benefits: politically for the one, ing. pecuniarily for the other.

From the former position of Mr. Biddle and he United States Bank of Pennsylvania, the Holmes and Loake .. inveterate hostility of the two parties, who had wared it to the knife, we were not disposed to eredit for a moment that there could be any foundation for such a ramor. But, however incredulous we may have been, we confess that e are somewhat shaken in our opinion that meh an event has not taken place. The wonderful change that has taken place in the tone of the whole administration press that was wont to thunder their curses from Maine to Louisiana, and pour out the vials of their wrath upon the head of the great Money King, -as he was termed - suddenly hushed into silence. together with the conciliatory tone of Mr. Biddle's letter, where he speaks of " honorable cooperation of the Executive officers for the reestablishment of the currency, and opening the way to a resumption of specie payments." These strong circumstances, should be enough o awaken suspicion, and direct the attention it the people to the future movements of both When conversing a few months since with

ne of our friends, speaking of the relative sitand the President, our conclusions were, that if their candidates. I send you papers containing ween the parties would most probably take patriotic body. place. Our only reasons for disbelieving that opinion we entertain of Mr. Biddle as a man of "Legislative times." The levee of Governor honor, integrity and incorruptable patriotismsince then transpired; but we cannot, nor ning all the pretty compliments going; the will we believe that such an unholy alliance young lawyer, however, from your county has been negotiated. If such an union has claims her arm and hand on all occasions aken place, will the people sanction it? Will Good-that's a match! they with a blind fanatical zeal worthy of a better cause continue to support and uphold an Bank. The President of that justitution is seill investigate and annalize, and if "bargain ad intrigue" has been carried on between the arties, they will set their seal of disapprobaon upon both, and if they do not, they are not worthy of a free Government.

The Legislature of Louisiana has elected a ig President of the Senate, a Whig Secrehave a majority of ten on joint ballot.

Av 23: Marking was must been for first property of evening a finance to fit, the warenexistence on Vinter to 4st Primary may 1997 walls. of Fewfator, for Congress. A. S. Standors will past to alone a Dearter for six years food. Pressurer, and B. W. Bennen for forestary 4th Research west. The House, it is believed tion willing in divide the spoils with Marr who die to confidently believed that if there is and actions the "White Palmy Resineralist" for its per disjuster in the White results and my are talk set as we expect-decide the morrors will see there will be removed for the party of see his harman rights, variating only their core to ny fire Nationala multipre open quarter pays, eyes. The Winge are eventions of victoryme will take Owig Countain from their news and otherwisting the congenium of the past own treachers betrayed the trust separed in him, at aphree of his own moral and physical wellshetoo late a ported for his assort raining to supply hispines with one mare worthy of them. Mr. oken graund against Marina Van Baren and Honderson of Hancock causity will be the

tates Bank and the government, was called heard that when the last resolution pursed by p, on the 20th sit, when Mr. Rives gave his the Senate was sent to the House for concurww a fully and holdly upon the policy of the ronce, that Mr. Speaker King decided that the Senate loving recoded from his farmer amended resolution, had thereby adopted the resilu-River and Mr. Van Sucau, was scarcely per- tion of the House, to go into the sheetlen of ptable, but now it is of that fearful width Senators for both terms on that day, Wednesat not even the leap of a Curtius could res day the 23. A recess was then moved until the next day, Thursday, at 10 o'clock at which time they would proceed with the election-A Democratic friend informs us that it was ansettained, from a minute calculation, that John te one; he exhibited the spirit of a freenexu; Henderson, Esq., of Hancock, a staunch Whig, would be elected by a majority of four votes.

Hon. S. S. Prentiss.

This distinguished representative-of whom Mississippi is so justly proud-has won new reginia-free, independent and unterrified honors for himself by a speech he has lately rginia-that no intimations of executive made in Congress against the Sub-Treasury leasure could terify him, and if they thought scheme, Secretary of the Treasury, and the tie relation, those natural rights of exclusive they knew him not, nor the people he rep- Sub-Treasuryites, which is said to have been 50 50 mirel and self-regard and others (inherent of the most caustic and with some character. This sounds like the language of a freemen, We insett a partial description of it, which mendent and fearless freeman one we take from the Baltimore Patriot. We hope soon to present our readers with the speech

Esq., President of the Union Bank, to Governor also, the well-being-the protection and care-McNutt, on the condition of the Bank, and in of their children: as the period of responsible the President and know that this measure meets justification of the policy pursued by it. As it action brought with it, to children, the obligawith his approbation? -or "that his excellen- relates to a subject upon which most of our tions of obedience, reverence and filial regard cy approves this measure, for I have consulted readers feel considerable interest, we will en- to parents. No individual in this social ar-

> Bills, of a general character, now before the Legislature, and which, it is thought, will be

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, in-

A Bill to authorize the Union Bank to issue Post Notes not exceeding five Million dollars, individuals, and a proportional increase of sopayable in one and two years, in Philadelphia cial responsibility growing out of the adventiand New Orleans.

A Bill to establish inferior Chancery Courts,

and define their jurisdiction. A Bill to suppress the evil practice of gam-

A Bill to create a new Judicial District com-

## Rain.

rather a novel character to the Senate on the such adventitious one's as are compatable with 18th December. The petition was from a Mr. a community of regard. James P. Espy of Philadelphia, who is said to be some what celebrated, for his knowledge of meteology, stating that he had discovered as a general rule, be incompatible with indivimeans by which he could make it rain, when dual good-and the loss of natural right is without his process, there would be no rain .-He proposes that if Congress will agree to reward him in case he succeeds that he will action. make it rain over any given tract of country,and that he will make the Ohio River navagable during the year. The truth of the petition sibility of men in society, I propose in a few was vouched for by several respectable gentleman of Philadelphia, but who can believe it? al obligations involved in this responsibility, The petition was very properly ordered to lay with an application to the more prominent cirupon the table.

Jackson, January 15, 1839. To the Editor of the Madison Whig Advocate. A variety of things have "happened" since I last wrote you. For instance, the Democrats iations of Mr. Biddle, the United States Bank have held their Convention, and nominated he past could be forgotten, that an union be- all the particulars of that august and especially

There has been several parties given, and such an event would not occur, was the high countless sprees have announced the advent of McNutt, given last Tuesday, was quite a clever and the inveterate hatred that seemed to exist affair. The ladies present were very beautiful. The ladies besides filling their own gallery to stween them. Little at that time did we ex- and I thought much more lively than the deset to see those speculations, corroborated as mocracy were enthusiastic. There is a bright ey now are, by the circumstances that have eyed girl here from "old Madison," who is win-

There is much speculation about the Union rade? No, we cannot believe they will, they a two hours speech about the refusal of the Union Bank to permit the Commissioners to examine. Foote is a strange man, but then he is a talented and most elever gentleman. If the General would make fewer points, and speak less, the world would think him a much greater man than it now does.

Against the wishes of the loco-focos, this in-

The Position have blok was a desir of a year

The for Madian Way officeals. Social Responsibility.

Man be not surgisted taxisful described. bredand will the responsibility of his own prime abbigurance his his Creature. 18 was requigive for how he everypoolute the influence of and with standing the companion of the partners of the partner estations. The period of this limited tesponds billey, however, was but short. At an early the Pince the shows was in tops we have petiod, the social relationship of husband and tion comes forward showing native defaircitions for what it can improve blots pay at and or any is a reserved by its own accordance for the defaircitions for the shows was in tops we have wife was instituted in the areation of wascan! and the prosentation of her, as an help mact, ashe for additional offices to be filled by the uncerted abundament of were safetheres, and place throughout the made to our original father. And with this new restion came the incressed abligations correlative to its adventitious rights. Hence or ginated new duties, and an augmentation of responnshility, and a curtailment of natural right. That exclusive regard to individual well-hope : which before was or original right, now became diminished; and the portion of individual responsibility thus detracted from each imbividual of the social compact, because invested in a new concern of mutual care; and thus originated Social Remonsibility.

The second step in the widening extent of social responsibility was in the origin of the filial relation; when parents and children became invested with the rights and burdened with the obligations poculiar to that relations ship. In the social arrangement of the domesin man's isolated state) incompatible with its nature, yielded to such adventitious ones as were consistent with a community of interest, responsibilities of parents were no longer con-We have read the Report of H. G. Runnels, fined to the conjugal relation, but embraced, have a duly proportioned regard to that of the service had expired.

The third step in the augmentation of social responsibility, is to be found in the augmentation of communities, or the collection of a number of families in civil societies or states. As there was a curtailment of natural right in tious rights of the firmity social relation, so A Bill to abolish all tipling houses, introduc- much more is this the case in the establishment of civil communities. Here new relations are formed on a larger scale, and new duties arise As individuals must not give an exclusive regard to their own well-being, or contemplate the results of their conduct upon their own welfare alone, when involved in the social arposed of the counties of Madison, Yazoo, rangements of the family, so much less must they overlook their responsibilities to the general welfare of the State, in the prosecution of individual concern. Many original natural Senator Buchannan presented a petition of rights are foregone him, being superceded by

Two things, however, are to be remarkedthe general welfare of a community can not, more than compensated by the increased security-the surer defence of associated care and

Having thus examined the origin of associated care and action, and the consequent responfuture numbers to examine, in detail, the morcumstances of the community in which we PHILANTHROPIA.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1838.

Speech of Mr. Prentiss on Defalcations-The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Lob-kins-New Morality-The policy of having "bad cowld."

On repairing to the House of Representaives this morning I found more people in the galleries than had ever met there since the opening of the session. Mr. Prentiss, of Missippi, it was known to every body, was entitled to the floor, and the bare announcement of the fact was sufficient to attract a crowd. overflowing, occupied the greater number of the seats in that appropriated to the men, which mmanded a view of the House and of the

It was feared at one time that the large and brilliant assemblage would be disappointed, for the Report of the Wisconsin Contested Election had been assigned as the special order Thursday; and instead of a dull discussion upon the facts of a contest for a seat in Congress, we had the captivating and impressive oquence of Mr. Prentiss.

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, John Quincy Adams again took the Chair, and "the gentleman of Mississippi" arose.

There was scarcely one stranger present with whose notions of Mr. Prentiss' character and genius, his first appearance did not jar in a greater or less degree; but a few minutes lisening was sufficient to make them forget his The Legislature will sustain the Union Bank

there is no mistake about that matter. re been a more striking example of the

preprie actionics, and made himself practer of esered and parriers obligation. their rights and ishering. So this administrate exold be paid, was paid increasing and electrical the moraulitations of the Executive equatores and participate, for the pure a disregard of any passuring sourties necess 12th of August, and in man pose of breshing down the freedom and inde- eary to fulfil their engagements. Accordingly and Western Plates may a

must draps one of her cube to save the test! rape, is a living mornment of their integrits; their in rateading there But, Penntiss said, he would follow the old No country could have better perferenced its dam to her den, and call on the people to duty. Even in the earliest moments of erush the whole broad !

ited with ignonimous punishment; and on his the country pover stood higher than at this to meet their engagements wonderful discovery that the appointing power moments for it has now earned a distinction United States has used its procannot always be well advised in its selections. entirely exclusive and characteristic; that that parpose, by making see He addressed cases in which the Executive had while the government of the United States in mount of many millions to be failed to remove men; and had re-appointed the nely government on earth that has ever States; all of whom will be men whom he knew to have committed offen-ces, which he now wishes should be stigmatis-ple of the United States, have alleghated their and thus complete the ed as felony, and punished with disgraceful proper cagarentents with an anexalepted fidel- furningnout the whole Union imprisonment. The President in this very re- ity-a civil glory this, worth a thousand victocommendation prolionners on himself and ries. the swn course the most decisive condemna-

Mr. Prenties then went to the Secretary of the Treasury and give him a flagellation that

must have been tired somewhat with the tedious repetition of a twenty times told tale. But the mischief is, it never went further than mere talking; when what was wanted

One man was permitted to resign quietly without prosecution, with a cool sixty thousand of the public money in his pocket. The correspondence shows that the Secretary knew all this time that this officer had applied all this to his own private uses. That amiable functionary had written repeatedly to his subordinate, noticing the defalcation, and carnestly calling on him to "pay up." And at last told the defalter, that the President had ordered him (the Secretary) to write decisively that unless the accounts were settled at an early lay he should be dismissed.

But he was not dismissed, although he resolutely held on against the requisitions and menaces of both President and Secretary! correspondence shows an entire want of common energy and spirit of ordinary manhood on the part of both Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Woodbury. After the lapse of weeks, the threatened defaulter receives a letter from the Secretary. Is it the announcement of his re-moval! Not at all. The farthest from it possible. It is a mild, gentle, and almost obsegious remonstrance with him, for withholding the public money, and hoping that hereafter he would not fail to deposit it to the credit of the Government, as he was bound to do. Really, Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Woodbury must be the lineal descendants of Job, for patience equal to theirs, was never exhibited since his day.

Letter from Nicholas Biddle, Esq. To the Hon. J. Q. Adams, Washington, D. C.

PRILADELPHIA, December 10, 1838. My Dear Sir :- The general resumption of specie payments presents a fit occasion to close our correspondence with an explanation of the course of the Bank of the United States in regard to that subject. This shall be done brief-

On the 10th of May, 1837, the banks of New York suspended specie payments, and their example was immediately and necessarily followabroad; the depreciation in prices of all its

time with the news of the suspension, in which I ventured to pledge myself for the fidelity of our countrymen. In that letter, of the 13th of in England, willing and able to protect American houses of Nullineation." May, 1837, I said "in the meantime two great ican property from the reckless waste with daties devolve on the bank and the country, which it has been too often thrown into the The first regards foreign nations, the second our own. We owe a debt to foreigners by no ican interests. The combination of these sions appear to be or the second interests. means large, for our resources, but disproper-tioned to our present means of payment. We and the prudent reserve on the other—have Government he left at the siltorion will be triumphantly sustained. It It is exceedingly difficult to report Mr. Pren- must take care that this late measure shall not saved to the planting interest an amount which of the banks," at its own

The party give up Swartwort as the pursued settled their immense commercial debt to fig. Western States for the same perity such a scillement could scarcely he they had abundant resume Mr. Prentiss commented with great pungens imagined as was accomplished amidst the genra linguess to pay and all or on the President's suggestions, that the up- ral worch and confusion of all its great inter- section to be a longer peak diestion of public money to private uses by esta with which the country was afflicted. exhausted menus at as to be an officer of the government aught to be vis- The consequence is, that the general credit of prosching crops, by a more

In the midst of these troubles the character gratification to see that all the of our institutions was threatened by a combi- to do, has been done. nation of politicians in Pennsylvania, who endenvered to establish, as the busis of American the country from the short of will not soon be forgottee. He took up that functionary's report communicating the correspondence between the department and a whole host of defaulters—I know not how many subscipant Legislature, and still more effectually by any political meeting of the State Legislatures—to find still more effectually by any political meeting of the State Legislatures—to find still more effectually by any political meeting and any political meet and as before a common stock of social regard, ny. Their name is legion.

This document he pronounced to be a moral.

This document he pronounced to be a moral.

This document he pronounced to be a moral. political and literary curiosity. It reminded tempt was announced to carry that dog na into ed, accomplish a universal him of the cauldron in which the witches in effect at a Convention then approaching. The these are done, and the trees Macbeth mingled their hell broth! It was a assertion of such a right by the State Govern- try have happily ceased, collection of the most heterogeneous articles ment, to annul all its engagements to foreign--confusion worse confounded-no order-no ers, put forth at a moment when the country that future the bank of the B simplicity—no arrangement. Still he had wa- was laboring under a temporary inability to no longer occupy its past post ded through it; and he now undertook to pay its debts, was calculated to destroy all con- of the United States had const show from this correspondence that the most fidence in the integrity of our American insti- institution in 1836, and was in enormous defalcations were known to the tutions; and I therefore said to you in my let- its new place as a State Back, rangement was now exclusively to regard his Treasury Department, and that the Secretary ter, "This must not be. It must be decided bles of 1837 forced it in small individual welfare, but, in seeking this, must and re-appointing them after their terms of community or a mere society of plunderers— case to assist in carrying the through its recent troubles. retained the defalcating incumbents in office, whether this Pennsylvania of ours is a virtuous its old position; and it then will the honor of the State be relieved. either at home or abroad, from the stain which its extraordinary duties cased. to the defaulters pretty severely. They have a few small politicians wish to fix upon her, it abdicates this involuntary matil their ears laration that there is no power in this nation of the I capable of violating the sacred engagements of it will take its rank hereafter the State authorities. That should be done, and if any efforts of mine may avail, that shall cial concerns, be done for the honor of this State, for the character of her sister States, and for the stability of our popular institutions,"

Accordingly when the Convention met, one of its most decided acts was the following resolution, passed on the 21st November, 1837. Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convenion that a charter duly granted under an get

of Assembly, to a bank or other private corporation, is, when accepted, a contract with the parties to whom the grant is made; and if such charter be unduly granted or subsequently misused, it may be avoided by the judgment of a court of justice in due course of law, and not otherwise, unless in pursuance of a power expressly reserved in the charter.

The obligation of the State Legislature to fulfil all their engagements made with foreigners, and the anxiety of individuals to pay their foreign debts, being thus established, the next care was to enable both to comply for years,) it merely occurred with their contracts at as little sacrifice as pos-It was due to foreigners that every debt should be paid-it was due to ourselves to make the most of our resources in the settlement. Now these resources consisted mainly in the public securities, and the staple productions of the country. The shock of suspension would, of course, sink both to the lowest thing more in all this than met point of depression, and it seemed expedient soon omenious outgivings by the to save them from racrifice by two measures clique in this city, about the pplicable to each.

more safe than the pecuniary engagements of the States. They have a most luxuriant soilvaluable products-infinite natural advantages truet an article from the Manual untiring industry in developing them. They refers to the subject with some have every thing but money, and for that they are able to pay much more than the less productive industry of Europe can afford to pay. Their loans too, instead of being wasted in wars of extravagance, go to the direct improvement of the borrowing States, so that there can be no better application of the means of any European capitalist than to double his incom by American ivestments. Yet all these require knowledge, local information, the means of ample was immediately and necessarily follow- exciting confidence; and it was thought most ed by the other Banks in the United States. expedient to establish an American agency in The country was thus placed in a situation of London, as the common centre and general extreme difficulty, from which it could be ex-London, as the common centre and general the other. The secret movement tricated only by instant and vigorous measures addittion to the appropriate business of the for its protection. The dangers were—the bank itself, all the public and corporate stocks total prostration of its credit and character of the States might find shelter and protection. on the other, the pamers are

In like manner the derangement of the curpublic securities and its staple productions, reney placed the staples of the South entirely and, last and worst, that the defensive remedy of suspension might be protracted until it became itself a disease. It was manifest, too, that the calamity had outgrown the capacity of avert that evil by employing a large portion mere politicians; that the country must take of the capital of the bank in making acvances care of itself, and rely only upon itself; and on southern produce. This had two effects; the high contracting parties, and as in times of peril the voice of the humblest the first was to provide remittances to pay its citizen may sometimes be heard above the tu-mult, my own personal position seemed to jus-York merchants in their extreme distress, for for this day, but it was postponed to next tify the assumption of instant and deep respon- as the bank could not of course purchase these sibility. Accordingly, at the very moment staples, it made advances upon them in the when this national misfortune occurred, immediate measures were adopted to mitigate and to The second effect was to introduce into the I. Aware that the first intelligence of the the unconditional subjection of the planter to suspension would degrade the character of the the foreign purchaser. These advances were country, and subject us to the repreach of bad made, not as in past years on the mere perfaith and insolvency, I addressed to you a pub- sound security of the merchants-which the lie letter, which went to Europe at the same confusion of all private credit would have

In the general confusion of p ing the last two years, it has been more prominent than my ow prompted, and often to susumes would have better fitted others calamities justify the apparent they require,—as great dangers to defying them. My task is now gladly withdraw from these re ought in them,-the conscious done my duty to the country acad

With great regard, &c.

When we first noticed therem of the Globe, Enquirer, &c. in "Biddle and the Bank," (their an But a few days satisfied us the new condition, satisfied us there There can scarcely be any form of security for the suspicion that ansimin gross. The half-way denial of the a few days since, amounts to not point. That paper has many h aining information, not access journals .- Richmond Whig.

The Trojan Horse! As faithful sentinuls, it been

earn the public that a deep int going on for some months past. great parties, which for years has he strongest mutually beligen eclaration of "ancompt progressed so far successfully, 2 on one side has ceased altog the mouths of its accustomed and the asses Indened and re he given ned-not for the pur Philip of Mucedon, the conqu ven years siege, but to make cles of treaty shall be finally rate

The Embassador Extraordin potentiary powers, from one these great parties, through what a constant and active commi cept up for the last lew months two, is, we understand, now in the more decisive character cons distinguished and quponants

It would not be the least nary circumstances that have progress of the present son

Since the preceding